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McKINNEY, TEX.

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VOL. VII. McKINNEY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890. NO. 9.

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THE DENTIST,

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8,000 Sets of Teeth

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PERMANENTLY CURED BY
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THE CASE.
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THE CURE.
During these long 19 years of suffering, she found no relief from the numerous remedies she had tried. In 1883 her daughter read the advertisement of St. Jacobs Oil, and she bought two bottles. The oil was applied, and before the second bottle was exhausted by Mrs. Gemmill she was able to walk about, and has been completely cured.
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HIGH-ARM NO. 9,
The lightest running lock-stitch Sewing Machine
—IN—
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Awarded the highest possible
PRMIUM.
THE ONLY
Grand : Prize
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Between Points in TEXAS and
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TEXAS STATE NEWS.

News of the Week from all Quarters of the Empire State.

TOLD IN BRIEFS.

The Red river is on a rise.

The Laredo Hotels are well filled.

The river is still rising at Orange.

The hog is ganding ground in Texas.

Sabinal sends out considerable stock.

Laredo artesian well is down 800 feet.

The mayor race is red hot at Cleburne.

Bowie is manufacturing pressed brick.

Galveston Histrionic society files charter.

The mutton market of San Angelo is firm.

Pottsboro has an exhibition of fine stallions.

Victoria is full of caucuses and conventions.

Rats are destroying corn in the Seguin section.

The Fort Worth Belt Line railway files charter.

Boerne is said to have a "magnetic healer."

Eagle Pass is likely to have a large smelter.

Hillsboro baseball association is reorganized.

Luling National bank has commenced business.

District court is still in session at Columbus.

Sheep shearers are now in demand at Del Rio.

The pasture of E. A. Hearn, near Belle, is burned.

The Del Rio paint mines are to be opened up.

Carpenters and mechanics are needed at Seguin.

Handsome residences are going up all over Cuero.

It is very hot and dry at Utopia. Grass is very short.

Laredo will probably have a home military company.

Stock shipments from Corpus Christi are increasing.

D. Little, of Frio county, is shearing off the spring clip.

The two tennis clubs of Palestine play a match game.

Laredo is trying to secure a rope and twine factory.

Multon sheep are scarce in the Fort Worth market.

The son of Judge Cleveland, of Galveston, is missing.

Mr. Poyner is going to start brick making at San Diego.

The equinoxial storm passed off in a gale at Alleytown.

El Paso's town clock is being put in the court house tower.

Bonham Improvement and Loan association files charter.

Attorney General Hogg will soon make a canvass of Texas.

Corn planting is about over throughout Somervell county.

Prairie fires in Menard county have been very disastrous.

The town of Ennis is receiving attention from investors.

A Masonic lodge is to be organized at Clarendon shortly.

The Fleschig murder trial creates great interest in Galveston.

A back line is to be established between Beeville and Kildare.

The Wedemeyer high school at Belton is nearing completion.

The First National bank of Hempstead will soon be organized.

The movement to form a bicycle club is materializing at Houston.

Waller County Watermelon association is making fine progress.

A Cincinnati syndicate now owns 80,000 acres below Houston.

Two rabid dogs and the great big boom keeps Houston awake.

The Dixie wagon works will soon be in full blast at Fort Worth.

The old portion of Palestine is rapidly modernizing and improving.

A number of Houston young ladies will organize a gymnastic club.

Real estate sales in Houston last Saturday amounted to $600,000.

The Knights of Pythias hall at Beaumont is about completed.

The new board of trade building in Austin is nearly completed.

Boring of the well at the cotton mill, Galveston, has commenced.

Hills Prairie is elated at the prospect of rail connection with Houston.

A very heavy rain at Collinsville has flooded even the high lands.

D. N. Poole, dealer in books and stationery, at Hillsboro, assigns.

Anson's "Colts" are laid out by the Galvestons by score of 10 to 6.

The store of D. Brooks is burned at Jefferson. Nothing was saved.

The new shops of the G. H. and S. A. will soon be begun at El Paso.

Two Mexicans quarreled in Juarez and one stabbed the other to death.

Aaron Calloway, colored, was arrested at Bryan on charge of perjury.

Burglars robbed Prof. Kelsewelter of New Braunfels of a gold watch.

The Galveston and Houston Investment company is organized in Galveston.

A 3-year-old girl at Texarkana fell into a barrel of water and was drowned.

Continued dry weather at Uvalde is depressing to farmers and stockmen.

Austin sends a delegation to Lampasas to rake in the state convention.

Grading on the Haines-Medina Valley railroad will be completed this week.

A large meteor fell in a yard at Gainesville and exploded with a loud noise.

The colored Odd Fellows of Weimar have celebrated their 9th anniversary.

The Austin base ball club wishes it understood that they are not in the soup.

Norton Moses, grand visitor of the Grand Royal Arch Masons of the state of Texas, has been lecturing at Crawford.

Real estate transfers at Rockport for the last few days have been over $200,000.

The residence of Mr. Love, two miles below Kerrville, was destroyed by fire.

The Houston Schuetzen Verein celebrates its anniversary on a large scale.

The general passenger agents will not be able to accept Galveston's invitation.

Thirty colored Baptists soaked in salvation in the Clear Fork waters, Fort Worth.

The general passenger agents are invited by Gov. Ross to stop over in Austin.

Spring lambs are doing well in North Texas, and will soon be ready for market.

Passengers and teams can now cross over the International bridge at Laredo.

The iron and brass foundry will operate in Laredo about the middle of April.

Growing wheat crops of Cooke county are being greatly damaged by "coat lice."

The Velasco river bar is confidently expected to be twenty feet deep by September.

Schools at Clarendon are unusually well attended and more successful than heretofore.

The Young Men's Musical association of Galveston now has twenty-five members.

Trade and labor delegates meet in Fort Worth to further the eight-hour movement.

Fourteen cars of cattle and one car of hogs were shipped from Richardson to St. Louis.

Commissioner Foster denies ever having intended to run for land commissioner.

Solid trains of rock are going over the Columbia tap for work at the mouth of Brazos.

Ladies of Laredo have canvassed for the Confederate Home and have raised $316.45.

Grass and water are in abundance and all kinds of stock are doing well at Benchly.

Greenville will have her ice factory in operation by the time the summer solstice begins.

European ship owners want to know when the Brazos channel will be open for business.

Hon. Harry Tracy, Farmers' alliance ecturer, delivered an address recently at Gonzales.

There is talk of a volunteer fire company being organized at Clarendon in a short time.

John Mack, while coupling cars at Texarkana, lost his hold and met a violent death.

The estimated cost of Austin's proposed Colorado dam and works is put down at $1,500,000.

Mr. Wm. Basquet's appointment to the postmastership at Gonzales gives general satisfaction.

The massive foundation of the Martin-Brown seven-story building at Fort Worth is nearly in.

Prof. Cooper will make an address on the laying of the high school corner stone at Fort Worth.

The Reliance Lumber Co., Beaumont, is having another large model built to convey lumber.

Business and business houses have increased nearly double in the last twelve months at Hico.

Colored men of Dallas have organized a fire company, which they expect will be put under pay.

The St. Joseph Dock and Channel company of Aransas, capital stock $200,000, has been chartered.

The Sealey Rifles of Galveston are drilling up hard for that Kansas City national encampment.

Sixteen life and five accident insurance companies in Texas last year did a business of $267,310,781.

Tuesday last E. M. Daggett sold to J. G. Anderson of Childress, one car-load of fat steers at 2 1-2 cents.

Creeks are out of their banks at Sherman and bridges have been swept away by the recent heavy rains.

A man is arrested at Sweetwater and brought back to Colorado City to answer to the charge of forgery.

Ground has been broken at Dallas for the car shops of the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio Railway.

Mr. Alex Steadman gave his experience in religion at the Dixon Williams service at Dallas, a few nights ago.

Twenty-five carloads of beeves from San Angelo to Illinois is about the largest single shipment this season.

The carpenter's tools belonging to W. J. Whittlekinds, a Fort Worth mechanic, were stolen. Loss about $75.

Archer City continues to be a favorite with visitors. The name of the postoffice of Alligator is changed to Ella.

Winfield Scott is gathering a heard of between 4000 and 5000 steers to send over the trail to Red river for pasturage.

A shooting scrape occurred at Valley Mills between Knox and Crutchfield, the former was slightly wounded in the foot.

Mr. Walter Goodwin jumped from a passenger train at Waxahachie and received injuries which are supposed to be fatal.

Nothing has yet developed regarding the young man Michels who disappeared so mysteriously last Tuesday from El Paso.

Texas now has 8,009,000 acres of school lands leased, yielding a revenue of $400,000 annually for the support of public schools.

Hotel competition will be lively at Dallas; there are a number of new ones going up, in addition to enlargements of the old ones.

The farm house of Alderman Frazer, situated some ten miles from Fort Worth, was burned. Loss about $1000; no insurance.

The lumber mills will ship $100,000 feet of lumber to Rockport to build bath houses and other improvements along the water front.

There is some little excitement at Glen Rose looking to the arrival at not a far distant day of the Gulf and Brazos Valley railway.

A charter was issued to the following company last week: Red River Bridge company of Denison, capital $40,000; incorporators, E. F. Colbert, W. B. Newman, J. B. McDougall, Samuell Starr, J. T. Munson, Edward Perry and L. T. Maughs.

Mrs. Eleanor Russell, the mother of Hon. Stillwell H. Russell, a citizen of Texas over sixty years, died in Dallas, aged 80 years.

Mrs. Martha Wilson gets $8,000 damages for the loss of her husband, killed in a Fort Worth and Denver wreck. She sued for $50,000.

Two freights on the Fort Worth and Denver collided near Cowan station. The engineer of one had his foot cut off. Damage to trains slight.

The Knights of Pythias have the best lodge at Clarendon on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, there being some seventy or more members.

Dr. Dorsett, superintendent of the lunatic asylum at Austin, was suddenly and violently attacked by one of the inmates and his injuries may be fatal.

The receivers of the Cotton Belt railway have been authorized by Judge Pardee to compromise and settle certain suits and claims for damages in Sherman.

Charters are filed of the Mountain Peak Gunning company of Ellis county, First Baptist church of Paris and Independent Order of Old Men of Burnet county.

The jury in the case of Mary J. Bond vs. the Missouri Pacific railway in the district court at Fort Worth, rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $5500.

During the year 1889 there was an increase of 2 per cent in the number of sheep of Texas. This is the first year for several past that the number has not decreased.

Penitentiary Superintendent Goree reports the damage to cane on the state's sugar plantation from the freeze as not serious. He reports about 3350 convicts on hand.

George B. Booner proposes to build the contemplated road to Cooper from Sulphur Springs, if the citizens will give him right of way through the town and also establish an iron foundry.

Editor Dodson, of the Rusk County News thinks that East Texas papers and people should let politics alone and devote their time and energies to building up that long neglected section.

Beggs & Hackett purchased from different parties in Parker county, and shipped to El Paso, three car-loads of fat hogs. They were sold at good prices to parties wanting them for Mexican markets.

A very neatly dressed young man on an Iron Mountain train between Little Rock and Texarkana, picked the pockets of several passengers and worked off on one in exchange for three $20 bills, one $5 and eleven $1 bills.

A. B. Robertson sold thirteen shorthorn bulls to F. G. Oxsheer at $50 each. These bulls were raised on Mr. Robertson's Mitchell county ranch and are as fine as any of those that are shipped in from the Northern states.

A difficulty arose between L. Gunter of Nash and Dr. J. W. Cole of Waxahachie. Gunter was cut in the left side and neck with a knife by Cole. The wounds are not serious. Dr. Cole was arrested and placed under bond.

There is much activity in the Panhandle now in railroad circles owing to the near approach of the cattle business. Several new freight crews have been put on the north division the past week, besides the roundhouse and repairshop crews are being largely increased.

Every once in a while you see an item that Mr. Blank has shipped some goats to Chicago as an experiment, but for several years they have been going to that point and sold for one-half what muttons bring, but like San Antonio butchers, the Chicago butchers sell these goats for mutton.

Andrews & Graham, on Wednesday, sold 1200 head of she Lane steer cattle, located in Eastland county, to G. W. Bryson, of Gainesville. The cattle were twos, threes and fours, the twos bringing $11, and the threes and fours $15. Delivery is to be immediate on the range in Eastland and Stephens counties.

Green Powell, a farmer near Marietta, Cass county, came home and found his wife and infant child in the well. His wife was alive but had lost her reason. She held the dead child in her arm. Powell got them out after great trouble. The infant could not be revived. The lady continues deranged and gives no light on the affair.

The Windsor Hotel at Clarendon is having an addition of ten rooms made to accommodate the increase of business. The town has five good hotels and all keep crowded. The city meat markets are doing a thriving business. Owing to the scarcity of range beef they are supplying all towns on the railroad as far north as Texline.

Editor Bridges, of the Luling Signal, generously remarks, in reference to the new paper, that it is a free country and an open field and that both papers may thrive and prosper. Elsewhere he adds that, after wandering in many lands, "we have reared a roof-tree in Luling which we have called by the endearing name of 'Home,' and we desire to casually remark that we are here for keeps."

The governor received a telegraphic invitation to attend the celebration in honor of the completion of the bridge across the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass from Mayor F. W. Holbrook of Eagle Pass, Texas, and Mayor Pedro Garza Ramos of Poofirio Diaz, Mexico. They jointly extend the invitation and express themselves in sympathy with the friendly policy of the governor.

Mr. T. T. D. Andrews, for the Home Land and Cattle company, has purchased the one and two year old steers belonging to Geo. W. Littlefield, now on the Littlefield ranch in New Mexico. The price paid was $9 for the yearlings and $13 for the twos, the twos to be delivered on board cars at Clayton, and the yearlings at the company's rach. The purchase embraces 5000 cattle, which are said to be above the average cattle of those ages.

The Yoakum Graphic sends out a circular in which "apt alliteration's artful aid" is very largely drawn upon. It is announced that the growing Graphic is "eternally and everlastingly yelling for young Yoakum, full of facts, fancy, funerals, fights, fires, fun and a few frightful and fishy fibs, miscellaneous matter, mammoth and matchless mixtures made for mind's mental and mental mastication, medicine for musty monotony, melancholy moodiness and morose mossbacks, etc."

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Summary of the Week's Happenings.

A Naval Officer in Trouble—Presidential Duck—Stonewall Jackson's Widow. Montana's Bogus Senator.

Hundreds of Pension Measures.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Up to the present time there have been introduced in the house and referred to the committee on invalid pensions 219 general pension bills, covering all the proposed changes in the pension laws, but although this number is so large they could properly be classified under ten or a dozen heads and that number of bills would have answered all practical purposes. The service pension, the repeal of the arrears act and the dependent pension bill, with more or less modifications, are the favorites with the congressmen devoted to pension legislation, and probably half the bills introduced came under these heads. Of the 219 bills introduced Ohio, Kansas, Iowa and Indiana contributed nearly one-half, the total of the general pension bills introduced by representatives from those states footing up 102. Michigan and Illinois are the other states most prolific in this sort of proposed legislation, and either contributes enough bills to make with the four states previously mentioned as many general pension bills as the other thirty-seven states combined. Ohio, with thirty-one proposed measures, is the banner state, and one of her congressmen, Gen. Grosvenor, is the champion pension introducer, having fourteen general bills to his credit. Ohio is hard pressed for first place by Kansas, with thirty pension bills. Representative Conger, with nine bills to his credit, heads the Iowa list of twenty-one bills, Henderson and Lacy following in the order named. Indiana's twenty bills are distributed around among eight of her thirteen congressmen, the watchdog of the treasury, Judge Holman, and Representive Martin, a new member, holding first place, with three each. Jason Bazoo Brown, also a Democrat, is the father of two bills. One of Judge Holman's bills proposes to pension all honorably discharged soldiers in the late war. Out of all these introduced bills three only have so far emerged from the shrysalis shape as to receive a favorable report to the house by the committee. They propose to pension prisoners of war who are suffering from any disability which can reasonably be presumed to have been occasioned by confinement, and to give a bounty of $2 a day to each prison survivor for each day's imprisonment; to repeal the act limiting the time within which state militiamen who were injured in the late war or Indian warfare may apply for a pension, and to repeal that provision of the statutes which prevents the pensioning of disabled persons in the navy or marine corps who had previously served in the confederate army or navy.

Not a single general pension bill has passed the house this session and only one has passed the senate. This bill is now in the hands of the house committee and increases the pension for utter helplessness to $72 a month.

LONGNECKER IN TROUBLE.

Lieut. Commander Longnecker of the receiving ship New Hampshire, stationed at Newport, R. I., is now in trouble. It seems that a sailor named Carbrey, who had served on the New Hampshire, had received his discharge, of which fact Commander Longnecker was ignorant. Meeting him afterward, the sailor did not treat his former commander with that servility which the commander expected from a common sailor, and he immediately caused his arrest and had him placed in double irons in the hold of the ship. Afterward Commander Longnecker found out his mistake and had the sailor released. Civil action has been brought by Carbrey against Longnecker and the case has also been brought to the attention of Secretary Tracy, but as the sailor was not in the service of the United States at that time he suffered the indignity at the hands of one of its officers. The Navy Department does not see in what way Commander Longnecker can be called to account except through the courts. The civil suit will come up in the Rhod Island supreme court.

MONTANA'S BOGUS SENATORS.

Senator Gray of Delaware has about finished the report of the minority of the senate privileges and elections committee on the Montana election contest. It is expected that both the majority and the minority reports will be laid before the senate Monday or Tuesday, and Senator Hoar will give notice then of his intention to call them up in a few days. The Republicans hold that Sanders and Power were legally elected, and the Democrats that Clark and Maginnis are the lawful senators of Montana. The Democrats base their claim upon the throwing out of the tunnel precinct, and it is said that they make a good case on this point. There is no doubt entertained, however, that every Republican will be found voting with his party and that the matter will end with the seating of the Republican contestants. Nearly all of the Democrats hold that Clark and Maginnis were elected, but Senator Turpie of Indiana, one of the Democratic members of the privileges and elections committee, takes a contrary view and will submit a minority report recommending that the case be sent back to Montana and a new election ordered.

ENORMOUS TAX ON TOWELS.

The Sabbath brought no rest to the weary and perplexed Republicans of the ways and means committee. They were in session all the afternoon trying to find some means of satisfying the clamor of the protected hordes who are here howling for favor. A very much exercised constituent of Representative Andrews of Massachusetts has written to express his opinion of the proposed increase in the duty on Russian crush (linen goods) from 35 to 50 per cent ad valorem, with the addition of 3 cents a pound, which would make the total rate on the coarser and heavier goods 65 to 70 per cent, being more than four times what it was before the war. The proposed advance would probably operate to stop the importation altogether.

PENSION FOR JACKSON'S WIDOW.

The application of Mrs. Thos. J. Jackson for pension for the services of her late husband, Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, in the war with Mexico has been received in the pension office. The affidavit of Gen. James Longstreet, certifying to the service of Gen. Jackson during the Mexican war, accompanies it. They were comrades in that struggle, as well as in the war of the rebellion. There is also the affidavit of Dr. Joseph Graham, who was present at her marriage July 15, 1857, with General Jackson. Commissioner Raum says there is no reason why this should not be granted.

DEEP WATER MOVEMENT.

The house committee on rivers and harbors has been listening to advocates and engineers on the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country and had arrived at that point where it had no cut off argument in order to form the draft of the bill. The committee has been anxious to know whether or not Galveston would elect to take her chances on the regular river and harbor bill, as she has heretofore done, or would elect to take her chances on the bill for $6,200,000.

Congressman Crane went before the committee this morning in response to its request, to state the position of Galveston. Mr. Gresham of Galveston and Mr. Houston of San Antonio were present. The latter has a bill before the senate to grant a private corporation the right to obtain deep water at Aransas Pass, and a bill of like character will be introduced in the house. In asking the passage of this bill by congress, of course, the friends of Aransas do not expect to secure an appropriation from congress. Both Galveston and Aransas being in Crane's district he was expected to state what the two wanted.

He made only a few remarks in which he said that neither Galveston or Aransas Pass wanted a place on the reaular river harbor bill. A member said:

"Does not Aransas want a place on it?"

Mr. Crane replied that it did not, and that he was prepared to say unequivocally and unhesitatingly that neither wanted any appropriation on the regular river and harbor bill.

FORECAST OF THE WEEK.

The proceedings of the house was enlivened by the discussion of the Chicago World's fair bill. There was some opposition to the measure, but the bill will probably be passed without substantial change. A bill will come up to establish a Columbus memorial park on Rock creek near this city. The bill to admit Wyoming to statehood will be discussed but probably not pushed to a vote.

The senate will dispose of the Sherman anti-trust measure, and when it is out of the way the undervaluations bill will be passed. There may be some debate on amendments, but this will not consume much time. The Dolph committee investigating secret session leakages is about ready to present a supplementary report.

ATE PRESIDENTIAL DUCKS.

Thirty-four fat, juicy ducks were carried up to the White House upon the president's return from his outing on the shores of Chesapeake Bay. Thirty of them were distributed among the cabinet officers and a few close friends of the president and Mr. Harrison and his household enjoyed the other four at dinner yesterday.

The Kimball bill, as to compound lard has received the approval of the house committee on agriculture. There is a strong Chicago combination against the bill. Armour and Fairbank oppose it. Congressman Mason of Chicago, who has spoken against the bill before the committee, says: "I am opposed to the bill as I have been opposed to the taxation of any food product made in the United States. I think the bill will be favorably considered, but I mean to fight it until the end. I am not opposed to a law which will secure the branding of the cotton-seed oil product for what it is, but this tax, although a comparatively small one, will be felt most severely by the retail grocers who sell the 'cottolene' product. It will, in my opinion, prevent many grocers from selling the compound lard, even though their customers might wish to buy it, as not every retail grocer can afford to pay a tax of $30."

Mr. Foster asserted that the enactment of the bill into a law would result in the shutting out of this country of every Chinaman, whatever his occupation or purpose, except the ministes at Washington and the consuls at San Francisco and New York, who were not in its limits, when the census enumeration was taken.

The president gave a special reception to the delegates of the convention of the American association for the education of the colored youth, now in session in this city. In response to an address the president said:

"You have kindly assumed my interes in your work, and in doing so have not misjudged me in your views. I have a firm belief that the rock of our safety, of our nation, lies in the proper education of the population; that it is impossible for a man to discharge his duties as a citizen without the knowledge that is to be derived from common schools."

After having talked two whole days on the matter the house passed the bill admitting Wyoming into the sisterhood of states. There were only about 6000 votes cast for the constitution, including the votes of women, and the Republicans in order to show there were enough votes in the territory to justify transferring it into a state had to stand by the female suffrage section. Only two Republicans refused to stand up to the rack, though several absented themselves. As usual, eight or ten Democrats were absent when this important vote was taken, which is calculated to give the Republicans two more senators and another congressman and republican electors at the next presidential election.

The indications are that the ways and means committee will put hides back on the list before the bill shall be reported back to the house. There has been a marked division among the Republicans in the committee upon this question, the party which favored placing hides upon the dutiable list being only in a small majority. Now that there has been a public discussion of the subject the party in the committee which has opposed this duty has been strongly reinforced both by the house and senate and by very powerful influences outside of congress.

THE DEMOCRAT

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THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890.

EDITORIALS.

Ignorance has always been at the mercy of appearance.—Ex.

Through many a fall, and many a bitter conflict, human nature wins its way to freedom and peace.—Ex.

Opinions which are equally honest on both sides should not affect personal esteem or social intercourse—Jefferson.

We have just received a circular letter from Henry E. McCulloch of Seguin, Tex., announcing himself as a candidate for state treasurer.

An unfettered and honest press is the certain detective of crime and the unpaid ally of law and order.—News

Yes. Good citizens (?) will refuse to give their moral support to a paper which takes its stand in the interest of good government.

Who said Sam Jones could not stir Fort Worth? Well, he did—from center to circumference, top to bottom, side to side and end to end. Sam got there flat-footed with both feet.

Oklahoma City, I. T., March 30.—The deputy United States marshals closed all the saloons in the city some time ago and warned the proprietors not to open again. Yesterday and to day over forty places were thrown wide open and there will be arrests by the wholesale to-morrow. The instructions to the marshals are to place the owners of whisky joints in irons and hold them without examination until after the organization of the territory. Considerable excitement prevails and the end is not yet.

We Are All Agreed.

The Democrat agrees with Hon. J. W. Throckmorton in the following language: "I would not, however, favor any measure that would deprive railroads of fair and just compensation for the service rendered by them.

We clip the above from the McKinney Democrat and add: We all agree to the proposition. We cannot, and do not believe that the most ardent advocate of railroad regulation desires to deprive the railroads of just compensation for services rendered. Capt Tom Brown, the acknowledged father of the railroad commission bill to regulate railroad traffic, has never even intimated a purpose, or the most remote intension of depriving railroads of legitimate compensation for services rendered. As therefore there is no controversy all argument is shut out.—Sherman Herald.

Wheat.

We report the following from the report of the Dallas Elevator Co.:

DALLAS, March 21, 1890.

The prospects of the growing winter wheat crop are now having the serious attention of dealers and millers of the entire country. Reports are coming in from nearly all the winter wheat growing states, showing more or less damage by bad weather, and the Farmers' Review estimates on Monday, condition of the growing crop: In Illinois, 90 per cent.; Indiana, 91; Ohio, 94; Missouri, 90; Kentucky, 90; Kansas, 95; Wisconsin, 86; Michigan, 76; showing a falling off or decrease of 10 to 26 per cent. The above does not include damage by insects, except in one report, and that was Montgomery county, Kentucky.

Railroad Regulation.

[BY HON. TOM J. BROWN.]

NO. 6.

The discriminations mentioned in the proceeding article grow out of the following principal causes:

1st. The laws of Texas place the maximum rates of freight charges which may be levied by the railroads so high that it is practically no limitation upon the power of the corporation in levying this tax.

2d. There is no competition among the railroads of the state in the carrying of local freights.

3d. The power to levy this transportation tax is by the law entrusted solely to the railroad officials, who represent persons and interests that are directly antagonistic to the interests of the public.

By the law now in force rail road companies may collect on all freights transported to this state at the rate of fifty cents per hundred pounds per hundred miles, except where the distance is fifty miles or less in which case they can collect not exceeding thirty cents per hundred pounds. There are very few classes of freights that will bear the maximum rates as prescribed by the statute, which is so far beyond the capacity of the business to pay, that the provisions of the statute are useless. If it were repealed and the "bridle were taken off" as one distinguished gentleman insisted should be done, the rate could not and would not be higher, because a higher rate would be an embargo upon the shipments. The rates are therefore fixed by them at the highest rate that can be paid without destroying the business of shipping. This rate is so far beyond the point of justice and right that the railroads are enable to give special favors to those who are chosen as their friends and at the same time the rate given by them to their friends is more than a fair compensation for the services rendered, but sufficiently below the rate which is charged to the mass of shippers that it has the effect to give great advantage to the favored few at the expense of the public. If the tax was uniform and reasonable as to all shippers the granting of favors to friends would be a sacrifice on the part of the corporation and they would be hauling the goods of their friends at a loss, which they would not do.

A prominent merchant of Galveston said to me recently, "we do not complain at the rate charged, but of discrimination against us in favor of competitors by which we are placed at a disadvantage."

It is true that the producer and the consumer pay the charges, but the merchant is still interested in lower rates. Suppose that the producer and the consumers say, "we are not interested in the matter of discriminations because we pay the highest rates charged, whether it be to A for freights paid by him or to B for profits on favors granted him; the result is the same to the producers and consumers." Both are mistaken in their statements, for each is interested in securing justice to each other and neither can secure it for himself individually or as classes without united action. So long as the people are divided by class jealousies they will meet with defeat in every effort to correct the wrong.

Competition is the best regulator of trade of every kind that has ever been known. If any gentleman can invent a law by which railroads can be forced to compete with each other at all points he will thereby render a commission unnecessary. There is no such competition and it is useless to consider it as a factor in railroad regulation for no law or judgment of a court can produce it. If we had a restoration of the conditions which existed before the invention of pool and traffic associations competition would still be confined to the points at which two or more roads intersect and at such points as command the business of a common territory. The intermediate points however, would be at the mercy of the railroads, for such places would not have the benefit of competition. Justice would therefore be secured alone to a few points.

The effect of competition is to reduce the tax to the lowest point at which the business can be done with reasonable profit. Since we can not force the railroads to compete with each other there is nothing left for the people to do in order to secure justice except to use the best means by which the same result can be produced. Will some one who oppose the commission plan suggest a better method by which it can be accomplished?

The levying and collecting of taxes is the exercise of sovereign power which belongs of right to the people and should not be exercised except by persons selected by, and responsible to them for the abuse of that power.

The legislature of the state whose members are elected by the people and responsible to them, levies aunually for all purposes not exceeding the sum of $2,500,000. These legislators are identified with the taxpayers in interest and responsible to them for their acts. They labor for months to reduce the rate of tax to the lowest point at which the government under economical administration, can be supported. The motive is strong with them to reduce the rate because they must rely upon the people for their return to office and naturally seek the approval of a constituency.

The railroad officials annually levy upon the same people a transportation tax not less than $35,000,000. They labor through the whole year, night and day, to raise the amount levied to the highest point that will be endured. These officials are not identified with the people, not selected by them but by persons adversely interested to the masses, and naturally they serve the interests of those who appoint them upon whom they are dependent for their places and whose approbation they most desire.

In order to retain the right to exercise this taxing power it is important to the corporations that they should prevent any legislation upon the subject, to prevent which they need the friendship of influential business men. This friendship is secured by granting to these persons special favors, which is called discrimination. If this power to levy and collect taxes from the people were taken away from the corporations and conferred upon a commission composed of honest and fair men, the rate would be placed at a sum which would be fair compensation to the railroads and thus the benefits of competition would be secured to all alike. There would be no further use for lobbies at the capitol, nor for petitions, protests and interviews, the need of special friends would cease, the bond of friendship between the corporatians and the favored shipper would be broken and the corporations being dependent upon the whole people would seek their favor by doing justice to all.

Discrimination would cease by the removal of the causes which produce them.

A stereotyped argument with those members of the last legislature, who opposed the commission bill and indeed all legislations upon the subject, was that the state could not legislate upon interstate rates and if the local rates were reduced the railroads would increase the through rates in the same proportion so that there would be no benefit to the people.

This is the manifestation of a spirit that has run through this whole discussion, to deter the representatives of the people by threats of different kinds from any action whatever. But in this they are as far from a correct statement of the true power and authority of the state and its effect as in other regards. While it is true that the state legislature cannot directly legislate upon the subject of interstate, it is equally true that by a proper exercise of its constitutional power the state can absolutely control the interstate freight rates for Texas.

Suppose that at a given point the local rate on cotton to Galveston was two dollars instead of three dollars and fifty cents per bale, and that the rate from Galveston to New York was one dollar and fifty cents per bale. A shipper from the given point could ship his cotton to Galveston upon a local rate of two dollars and thence on the water rate to New York making three dollars and fifty cents per bale. To this the railroad would add insurance and carry the cotton to New York for the same price. If they did not they would not get the freight to haul. We would thus have the benefit of competition between the railroads and the water transportation which would save largely each year on cotton alone. The same rule would apply to all other freights, both that which is brought into and that which is sent out of the state to points reached by water carriage from Galveston.

Galveston is at present an indifferent port, but the best we have now, even as it is now with the adoption of the commission plan of regulation it can be made worth to the people of Texas millions of dollars annually, which would be a reciprocal benefit to Galveston by securing a large trade of which it is now deprived by reason of the unjust regulations made on the railroads.

Waterways are the only highways that have not been monopolized by corporations, and they would have been if they had been susceptible of individual appropriation, in their nature. however, they are and must remain free to all alike. We are looking hopefully to congress for an appropriation that will make of Galveston a first class port into which the largest vessel can enter. If, however, the appropriation should not be made Texas must have one or more deep water ports on her gulf coast. This empire in extent and fertility cannot afford to be locked in from the outside world, and deprived of the benefits of a direct trade with foreign countries. It would save to Texas in one year more money than would be required to secure the port. The benefits cannot be foretold, but such as we can foresee would furnish a theme upon which pages might be written.

If deep water should be gotten and the present state of affairs with regard to railroad regulation continued, the people of Texas would see the products of the northwest hauled through their own farms and cities upon railroads built by the bounty of Texas for rates less than half in proportion to distance that would be accorded to our own people. Shall we submit to the wrongs now existing and those yet to be perpetrated or will the people in the rightful exercise of their sovereign power take hold of this subject and secure to themselves the justice which the corporations deny them. I know that whenever the great benefits which have accrued to Texas from railroad construction are mentioned there is a class of men who throw up their hats and cry out "long live the corporations." But when a citizen dares to recount the wrongs that are inflicted upon the people by the corporations or to hint at what the people have done for the railroads these same persons cry out "demagogue." I would not underrate the value of railroads, I could not do justice to the subject if I were to undertake to recount the advantage of having them. But so far as I am concerned I wish them to be under proper control, and made to do equal justice to all citizens.

From Lebanon.

LEBANON, April 1, 1890

Editor Democrat.

It seems from the many expressions in your valuable paper that the general sentiment of the people is in favor of pulling off the bridles and having a sure enough free-for all race. This is as it should be. The people are tired of the friction and worry incident to a partisan compaign, especially where there is no necessity for it as is the case in this county.

It is clear that the opposition to a free race comes from men whose chances for an election in such a race on their own merits would be about as slim as it would be for them to get to heaven in their natural state.

In a free-for-all race merit wins. Not so in a cut and dried convention.

The contests made in 1886 and 1888 were necessary to correct abuses that had been accumulating for years in the management of public affairs in this county. The abuses complained of have to a certain extent been abandoned.

Those who thought themselves supreme have come to regard with some respect the will of the people. Are there any abuses still to correct? Read the outlined plan which recently appeared in one of the McKinney papers of putting colors on men, free men, and at the dictation of whom? Honest, fearless men are not going to abandon principle and indorse wrong at the crack of the party whip. Do right because it is right, is their motto, and they will submit to nothing unfair or dishonorable.

The impulse which urges a man to contend for right will cause him to repel with scorn and contempt any proposition the acceptance of which would detract from his dignity or his manhood.

Men with such impulses don't wear colors as a badge of servility to a political trapeze performer, whose most conspicuous characteristic is the agility with which he vaults from one party to another. But, having in the past, done what their conscience dictated to them was right, they are now willing to let by-gones be by-gones, and are ready to unite with all good men in the coming canvass in an effort to restore harmony and quietude among the people.

JEFFERSONIAN.

From Fisher.

FISHER, TEX., March 23 '90.

Editor of the Democrat.

As so many of my old friends requested me to write to them, I will drop you a few lines.

We had a good rain the 10th. Wheat and oats are looking fine. The wind is blowing very hard to-day. I think we will have more rain in a few days.

I dropped thirty acres of corn in four days; isn't bad for a man 50 years old.

We have a debating society at our school house. The question last night was Columbus and Washington. Columbus got the cake. For next Saturday night it is, "Resolved, That intemperance is more injurious than war."

We had preaching to-day by Bro. Martin. We have a lively Sunday school at our school house.

I met Bro. Jimmie Moore at Sweetwater. He is preaching at that place and at Anson, Jones county.

The best wishes to my many friends and success to the DEMOCRAT.

LEW LEWIS.

For a number of years I have been subject to violent attacks of inflammatory rheumatism which generally lasted about two months. On the first of this month I was attacked in the knee and suffered severely for two days, when I procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it relieved me almost instantly. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it to those who are similarly afflicted everywhere. —R. D. Whitley, Martindale, N. C., Feb. 1888. Mr. Whitley is a very prominent man in this place and his disease was very widely known as he suffered such severe pain.—W. M. HOUSTON & Co, Merchant, Martindale, N. C. 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bro.

The rains of the last few days were very heavy, and put a stop to farm work generally.

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Mahogany bay, 5 years old, white batch on face, hind feet white bred by J. H. Seaver of Alexis, Ill. Dam is a Clyde and Whip mare; sire is "Liberty," a Scotch Clyde horse imported by Robert Halloway of Alexis, Ill., he by Prince of Wales. Said to be the best Clyde horse owned in Scotland.

The horse will stand at my stable, 7 miles northwest from McKinney and one mile west of Liberty church. To insure mare in foal, $10; money due when the fact is ascertained, or when the mare is traded or taken out of the county. Care taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible if any occur.

Premium of $25 will be given for best colt at six months.

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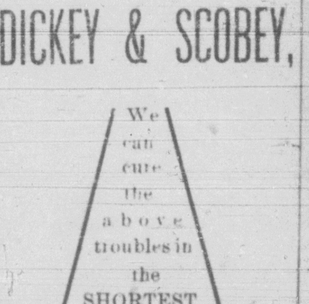

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Varicocele,

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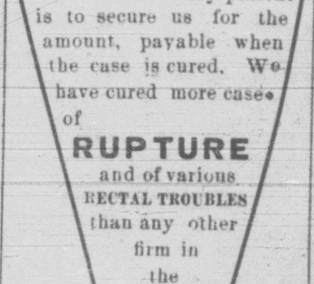

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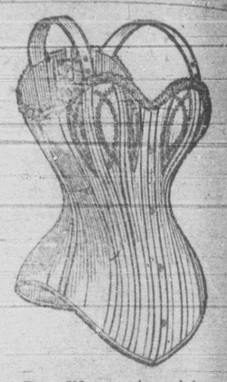

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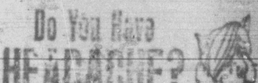

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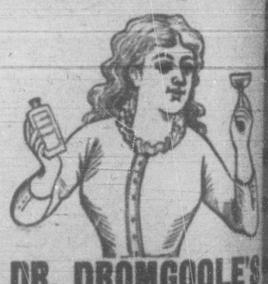

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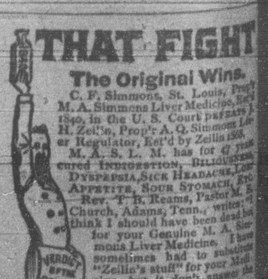
Also, equally efficacious when used in such maladies as Ulcers, Fever Sores, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Burns, Piles, wherever inflammation exists. MITCHELL'S EYE SALVE may be used to advantage.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 Cents.



THAT FIGHT

The Original Wins.

C. F. Simmons, St. Louis, Prop't M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine, Est'd 1840, in the U. S. Court Papers; H. Zeille, Prop'r A. G. Simmons Liver Regulator, Est'd by Zeilin 1868.

M. A. S. L. M. has for 50 years cured INDIGESTION, BILLIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, SOUR STOMACH, ETC.

Rev. T. B. Reams, Pastor M. E. Church, Adams, Tenn., writes: "I think I should have been dead but for your Genuine M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine. I have sometimes had to substitute "Zeilin's stuff" for your Medicine, but it don't answer the purpose."

Dr. J. R. Graves, Editor Baptist, Memphis, Tenn., says: "I received a package of your Liver Medicine, and have used half of it. It works like a charm. I want no better Liver Regulator and certainly no more of Zeilin's mixture."

LOCAL NEWS.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Preaching Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Eld. D. W. PRITCHETT. Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. THOMAS HARRIS, Miss ANNIE TAYLOR, Sup't. Secretary.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Preaching Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M., and Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Rev. J. S. STAFFORD, Pastor

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. B. HATCHER, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30. T. C. PERRY, Sup't. Secretary.

U. S. PRESBYTERIAN.—Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night Rev. G. T. THOMPSON, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30. W. F. MONTGOMERY, Sup't. Secretary.

FARMERS ALLIANCE.

The regular meetings of the F. A. are held on the Second and Fourth Monday in each month.

J. F. RAGSDALE, Pres.

H. & T. C. TIME TABLE.

NORTH BOUND.

	Express. Leaves.	Fast Mail. Leaves.
[illegible]	9:40 a. m.	9:55 p. m.
[illegible] News train	- - -	5.05 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

	Express. Leaves.	Fast Mail. Leaves.
[illegible]	4.52 p. m.	5.53 a. m.
[illegible] News train	- - -	8.02 p. m.

EAST LINE.

DAILY

[illegible] No. 37 arrives 12:50 p. m, [illegible] No. 38 departs 1:50.

COUNTRY MAIL ROUTE.

Departs for Vineland, Rhea's Mill, [illegible] daily (except Sunday) at [illegible] m. Arrives at 5 p. m.

Arrives from Tickey, Altoga, Verona [illegible] Ridge daily (except Sunday) [illegible] a. m. Departs at 12:30 p. m.

Arrives from Weston and Rowland [illegible] (except Sunday) at 11 a. m. and [illegible] at 1 p. m.

Arrives from Lebanon, Rock Hill and [illegible] daily (except Sunday) at 12 m [illegible] at 1.30 p. m.

Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Engleman, Lucas, St. Paul [illegible] Pride at 8 a. m. Arrives at 6 p. m.

A Grand Offer.

We can furnish the Scientific American and the Democrat for $3.

The National Economist and the Democrat for $2.

The Ft. Worth Gazette and Democrat for $2.25.

The Baptist News and Democrat for $2.

The Farm and Ranch and Democrat for $1.50.

The Southern Mercury and the Democrat for $2.00 per year.

Dallas Weekly News and DEMOCRAT for $2.25.

The New York Cosmopolitan Magazine and the DEMOCRAT for $2.50.

The following are the prices of the above papers alone:

DEMOCRAT, per year. $1.50.
Dallas Weekly News. $1.25
National Economist, per year, $1.00.
Ft. Worth Gazette, per year, $1.00.
Baptist News, per year, $1.
Farm and Ranch, per year, $1.00.
Southern Mercury, per year, $1.00.
Scientific American, per year $3.00.
Cosmopolitan, per year $2.40.

All of the above journals are first class.

Please take notice of the above offer and call your neighbors attention to it. Sample copies will be shown and subscriptions taken, at this office.

Respectfully,

DEMOCRAT PUB. CO.

Notice.

MCKINNEY, March 22, '90

To the Democrat:

The delegates to the County Convention to be held on the 16th day of April, 1890, at the Hickman school house No. 890, who come by private conveyance, will be met at Somersville by committees who will carry them out to Hickman's school house on Tuesday evening, April 15th.

J. M. WRIGHT
A. J. DUNN,
Committee.

For Sale.

A first-class New Home sewing machine can be bought cheap. Only inquire at this office.

Smith Bros.

Keep on hand fresh drugs, patent medicines of all kinds, toilet articles of any description; in fact, everything in the drug line. Call and see us. East side of the square.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce R. D. ALLISON as a candidate for re-election to the office of representative to the lower house of the state legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAMS WARDEN as a candidate for Tax Collector, subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. T. ANDREWS as a candidate for Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 1, subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. M. BALL, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 1, subject to the action of the democratic party.

W. C. JONES authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Clerk, subject to the action of the democratic party.

GEO. B. ADAMS authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the action of the democratic party.

Work for the interest of yourself and Collin county.

C. W. Stephens of Melissa called on us last week.

Read Capt. Brown's letter, No. 6, in this issue.

☞ Easter eggs at the Nickel store.

Sampson-Christi of Lebanon gave us a pleasant call the other day.

Read our business directory and then give three cheers for McKinney.

☞ The Nickel store wants to stay. Trade with them.

☞ Largest stock, best goods and lowest prices at Mississippi store.

The Australian ballot system is growing into popularity where it has been used.

☞ Don't buy before going to the Nickel store.

☞ See what you can buy a suit of clothes for at the Mississippi store.

☞ Go to the Nickel store and open your eyes and see what is there.

The oat and wheat crops are assured in the country surrounding Quanah, Hardeman county, so writes a citizen from that town.

☞ Special bargains in silks and white goods at Mississippi store.

On account of a shipment of paper being delayed by trains our readers will please excuse us for a late issue this week

J. G. Matthews was suddenly called home this week to attend the bedside of his sick child.

☞ Corn and oats taken at the highest market price in exchange for lumber, at Nenney & Pardue's. 37-1y

☞ Patent pencil sharpeners at the Nickel store.

Yesterday a row took place at the Standard Gauge saloon in which a pistol played a prominent part. We were unable to learn the particulars.

☞ If you want to grow rich raising strawberries and pears, write G. W. Durant & Co., Alvin, Tex., who will send full particulars.

Morris Aron made a flying visit to Dallas last Sunday.

Mr. George Murphy of Mississippi store has returned from the Eastern market and was in our city last Monday.

Alvin, the place becoming so noted for its fruits, is midway between Galveston and Houston, and but thirty-two miles from Brazos City—soon to be the great sea port of the Southwest.

Mrs. Grisholm died at her home about eighteen miles northeast of here last Monday at half-past two o'clock, p. m. She was 70 years old. At the time of her death she lived on the place of N. L. Hendricks.

☞ Nice line of ladies' and misses' hats just received at the Mississippi store direct from New York.

Communion service at Cumberland Presbyterian church next Sunday morning. It is hoped that all members who can will be present. Cordial invitation to the public.

W. M. Barron has exchanged his residence in McKinney for the Sam Massy farm six miles east of here.

Business Directory.

The following list was hastily gotten up and may be incomplete. We think it is a good showing for our city:

Dry Goods—
Mississippi store.
M. Aron.
Ben. W Rhine.
S. Weisman.
B. F. Houston & Co.
R. M. Board.
G. C. Mountcastle & Co.
Shoe Store—
W. P. Suttle.
Notions—
Racket store.
Nickel Store.
Grocery—
Ware & Fox.
Battle & Ingram.
R. L. Waddill.
Jesse Shain.
Hill & Webster.
Heard & Brook.
W. B. Newsom.
Tom McMullen.
Adams Bros.
C. S. Battle.
Shrader & Bryan.
Henry Lewis
Drugs—
Smith Bros.
H. C. Herndon.
Bristol Bros.
E. N. McAuley & Bro.
Furniture—
Nale & Dies.
J. P. Crouch & Co.
Kendall & Barnes.
Hardware—
J. P. Dowell.
H. A. McDonald.
Restaurant and Confectionery—
A. T. Wilson & Co.
A. K. Rutledge.
Lawyer—
R. C. White.
M. H. Garnett.
Jenkins & Pearson.
Muse & Mangum.
Tom Andrews.
Craig & Wolfe.
H. L. Davis.
J. S. Jenkins.
J. A. Evans.
Abernathy & Beverly.
Church & DeArmand.
G. R. Smith.
J. L. Doggett.
Worth Ray.
Real Estate—
F. M. Thompson.
Jenkins & Wilson.
Aron Coffey.
Machinery—
J. C. Matthews & Co.
J. C. Moore.
J. S. & S. D. Heard.
Saddle and Harness—
J. S. & S. D. Heard.
Beef Market—
Barnes.
Allen.
Hotel—
Foote House
Kentucky House.
Belmont.
City Hotel.
Mrs. Martin.
Physicians—
Gibson & Erwin.
Wylie & Sims.
M. S. Metz.
V. T. Chew.
S. H. Abbott.
Geo. D. Parker.
Dentist—
H. L. Pearson.
Saloons—
Standard Gauge.
Elm.
Rambo.
A. L. Cole.
Uncle Burl.
Parlor.
Howard & Williams.
Peter Turbitt.
Abstractors—
Byrne & Wilson.
Surveyor and City Engineer—
Sam Cole.
Book Store—
Seay & Seay.
Coleman & White.
Jewelry—
D. Goodin.
Henry Taylor.
J. B. Austin.
Bank—
First National.
Collin County.
Livery Stable—
Todd Warden.
Gabe Beck.
Feed Store—
Dolph Mayes.
Porter & Goodwin.
Barber Shop—
Bradley & McIver.
W. R. Dedmon
Shoemaker—
J. B. Pond.
R. L. Parker.
W. P. Polly.
J. F. Hollander.
Singer Sewing Machine—
M. B. Rexrode.
Grain Buyers—
Webb, Hynds & Co.
Harrison & Co.
Mill—
Alliance.
Mill and Elevator Co.
Obenshain.
Ginners—
Burger Bros.
D. F. Gerrish.
Steam Laundry—
W. H. Bristol & Son.
Millinery—
Mrs. Fannie Johnson.
Mrs. O. M. Calhoun.
Blacksmith—
R. C. Knott
Bill Miller.
Bill Pershon.
Farris & Hancock.
Gunsmith—
J. R. Parker.
Lumber—
Nenney & Pardue.
J. M. Wilcox & Sons.
Photographer—
G. R. Wear
G. D. Wakely.
H. T. Conner.
Insurance Agent—
Jno. D. Page
F. H. Welch.
Ball & Coffey.
Tailor—J. Tinning.
Marble Yard—Walcott Bros.
Newspapers—
Daily Examiner.
Enquirer.
Examiner.
Gazette.
DEMOCRAT.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use HALL'S Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of Dec., A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

It is not our intention to aggravate anyone by advocating street improvement, better sidewalks, hitching racks etc., but then you know we need them.

☞ The Nickel store wants to close out to buy more goods.

☞ Spend your cash with R. M. Board.

Last Monday six children, while playing under a sand bank near Vernon, Tex., were completely covered by the sudden caving of the bank. All six of them died before they could be rescued.

The promptness and certainty of it's cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bro.

Heavy rains causing washouts are reported at different places. The railroad bridge at White Rock was damaged by the washout. Celina mail carrier was compelled to turn back to McKinney yesterday, owing to the high water at Wilson creek.

For years the editor of the Burlington Junction, (Mo.,) Post, has been subject to cramp colic or fits of indigestion, which prostrated him for several hours and unfitted him for business for two or three days. For the past year he has been using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy whenever occasion required, and it has invariably given him prompt relief. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Bristol Bro.

New Hope Alliance meets every 2d and 4th Thursday evening at 4 o'clock in each month. President, M. W. Younger; secretary, R. G. Welch.

☞ The election returns are in and R. M. Board's mammoth stock of drygoods came out victorious by a large majority.

Mr. J. H. Watson of Weston called upon us last week and authorized us to send the DEMOCRAT to a friend in Tyler, as that gentleman had requested him to send him the leading paper of Collin.

☞ Everything in the drygoods line can be bought cheap at R. M. Board's.

Last Saturday Mrs. Robinson who lived near Van Alstyne, was so badly burned while heroically fighting to save her home from the cruel flames that she died on Sunday last.

☞ For the best summer wear at the lowest price, go to R. M. Board.

To Our Readers.

Our readers will do us a kindness to mention our paper when patronizing our advertisers, as the latter are always anxious to know whether it is paying them or not.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum, and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Price 50c and $1 at E. N. McAulay & Bro., McKinney, Texas.

A Sad Affiar.

Yesterday morning Todd Warden and John Campbell had a fight about something that John had said about Todd. They were separated, but soon met in the Parlor saloon. John pulled his pistol and snapped it at Todd, but it failed to fire. Todd being behind the bar washnig, secured a pistol and turned to fire at his opponent, when, at that instant, Sam Burks was just entering the door. Todd shot at Sam, thinking it was John. Happily, however, he missed his mark. Burk and Campbell were wearing overcoats which made them resemble each other. In consequence of the resemblance and the excitement of the occasion, Todd naturally made the unfortunate mistake. Burks and Todd are good friends and it would be hard to tell which one is the better pleased with the outcome. Burks said that he felt that he was the best pleased man on the ground.

At Cost! At Cost!

I take pleasure in informing the ladies that I will from this date until September 1st, sell them millinery and notions at cost. I will carry, during the entire season, the choice new shapes in hats and bonnets and the trimmings necessary for them. On Wednesday and Saturday of each week I will have special sales in goods including pattern hats. Extending you a cordial invitation to call and see that I mean the above, I am respectfully,

MRS. FANNIE JOHNSON.

Marriage Bells.

The following marriage licenses were issued by County Clerk Keen since our last publication:

C. E. Brown and Belle Arnspiger, W. N. Humphries and Sopha Wakefield, Harry Carter and Minnie Sharbine.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abcess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at E. N. McAuley & Bro.'s

Notice.

VINELAND Tex., March 20, 90.

To the Alliance brotherhood of Collin, county: The next regular session of the Collin county Alliance, will meet on the 3d Wednesday in April that being the 16th day. The Alliance will meet with Hickman Alliance [illegible] miles north of Farmersville. Delegates going on the [illegible] will have to go to Farmersville the 15th. All sub-Alliances are requested to send delegates as there will be business of importance to attend to. Fraternally, yours,

KENT, K. KERR,
County Secretary.

Dear reader, kindly ask your neighbor to subscribe for the DEMOCRAT.

☞ Collin county for cotton and corn, but Brazoria county, near Alvin, for pears, strawberries and grapes.

☞ Our spring stock is now complete and we can offer you bargains you would not find elsewhere.

MISSISSIPPI STORE.

Morton & Shrader will establish an ice factory at Guthrie, I. T.

The City Election.

FISHING FOR M'GINTY.

Last Tuesday morning the clouds hung heavy which clearly indicated that some one would actually be defeated in the municipal contest.

Weeks ago we heard that it would be a quiet affair, because all the candidates were good men and would run upon their merit without any active demonstration from their friends. But as the time drew near the friends of the different candidates became very nervous as though the way was not any too clear. Men who often had declared that they had no interest in the election gradually became involved in the contest and were found working hard for "my friend." The darkies met in different places the night before the election to discuss the "vital issues" of the campaign—of course the merits of the candidates were duly discussed by them (?)

The day turned out to be rainy and "sloshy." Men stood in groups and discussed the marshal race upon which the interest seemed to have centered.

After the polls closed it was not long until the vote was announced as follows:

MARSHAL.

A. L. Jones	306
Sam Burks	229
Jones' majority	77

TREASURER.

Frank Wilcox	191
W. H. Sims	112
R. C. Wood	115
Clint Thompson	103
Wilcox's maj. over Wood	76

ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR

J. H. Wood	525

SECRETARY.

W. D. O'Gwin	213
W. P. Cloyd	325
Cloyd's majority	112

ATTORNEY.

J. W. Ray	535

ENGINEER.

S. H. Cole	538

ALDERMAN.

First Ward—W. B. Harrison, 136.

Second Ward—J. R. Parker, 133; W. H. Stout, 37.

Third Ward—R. T. Seay, 41; C. S. Sterrett, 70.

Fourth Ward—T. T. Emerson, 61; John Stiff, 46.

Soon after the above announcement the defeated candidates good-naturedly assembled and prepared for a hasty departure up the proverbial river. It was unanimously agreed that the Salt river crew would spend their time in fishing for McGinty.

ELECTION NOTES.

We learn that some scraps were had among the darkies during their revelry. One especially received a cut with a knife while he knocked his opponent out with a board.

The election box of the First ward was held in the saloon at the Foote House. The Second ward in the mayor's office. The Third ward in Nenney & Pardue's lumber office. The Fourth ward in Cole's saloon.

Clint says: "Ernest, you can write up this election business; I'm tired."

Mr. Sterrett "got there just the same."

S. H. Cole received the largest vote.

Mr. G. F. Albright, our foreman, went to Fort Worth last Saturday on a business tour.

☞ Go to R. M. Board before you purchase your summer wear.

Miss Ada Younger, from Viney Grove community, visited her relatives and friends in McKinney this week.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruisks, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, childblains, corns and all skin eruptions and Positively cures Piles, or no money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E N McAULAY and Bro

McKinney, March 18, 1890.

To the Public.

I hereby announce myself as a horse doctor. I can cure every disease of the horse except the glanders. Call at my residence one mile northwest of McKinney at the Waddill farm No cure, no pay. Respectfully, T. J. JARNAGIN.

One night last week a straight Democratic meeting was called at Long Neck school house. The house was well filled. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to organize the Democratic party. After some remarks pro and con regarding a fight for all race, two names were enrolled. We presume that the crowd was not in sympathy with the mouement.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, made from the most wholesome materials, and produces finer flavored, sweeter, lighter, more wholesome and delicious bread, biscuit, cake, pastry, etc., than any other baking powder or leavening agent.

Food raised by it will keep sweet, moist, fresh and palatable longer than when raised by yeast or other baking powders.

Being of greater strength than any other baking powder, it is also the most economical in use.

These great qualities warrant you, if you are not using the Royal Baking Powder, in making a trial of it.

Cotton Seed Oil Industry.

To the Democrat.

At a mass meeting of which previous notice has been given in your columns held to-day in the county house, the following proceedings were had:

R. T. Quisenberry called to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting.

D. C. Flippen, chosen secretary. After discussing the subject by various members present, the following were appointed as committee to draft resolutions:

J. L. Dogget, J. N. Standerfer, T. C. Boone, Jasper Hand, J. C. Denton, John Church and H. A. Finch, who reported as follows

STATE OF TEXAS,
COLLIN COUNTY.

McKinney, March 26, 1890.

To the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee at Washington

Whereas, we, the citizens of Collin county, having learned with alarm of the bills now pending in congress, known as the Conger and Butterworth bills which, if passed, will seriously effect the cotton seed oil industry; have met in mass meeting to devise means to prevent such calamitous legislation and desier to express to your committee our wishes on the subject—we hereby resolve as follows:

1st. That we look upon this proposed legislation as an insidious attempt to depreciate a Southern industry for the sake of advancing the interest of other sections of the country.

2d. That the South, being largely consumers of taxed commodities, should not have thrust upon one of the few articles she produces while the protection laws now in force are in favor of articles mainly produced in the North.

3d. That, as such legislation is not necessary for revenue purposes, we ask that this injustice be not perpetrated in favor of one class against another.

4th. That the tariff laws in force having the direct effect of impoverishing the South, we submit that our industries should be encouraged rather than trammelled with taxation and vexatious restrictions.

5th. That we submit this our protest against the proposed laws as citizens of Collin county, of every class, business and profession.

J. L. DOGGETT,
HENRY A FINCH,
J. N. STANDERFER,
T. C. BOONE,
J. HAND,
JOHN CHURCH,
J. C, DENTON,
Committee.

Attest:
R. T. QUISENBERRY,
Chairman
D. C. Flippen,
Secretary.

The above resolutions were passed unanimously.

It was then moved, seconded and passed that our county papers be asked to publish the proceedings and that a copy be sent to our representative and each of our senators in congress with a request to Senator Coke to lay the matter before the chairman of the agricultural committee, and to leave with him a copy of these resolutions.

D. C. Flippen,
Secretary

March 26, 1890.

Young women are frequently supposed to have consumption, when the cause of bad health is leucorrhea, whites, or some other female trouble. The system needs iron and uterine tonics, all which are combined in Dr. Dromgoole's English Female Bitters. One bottle taken according to directions will convince you of the truth of this statement. If your druggist don't keep it, write Dr. J. P. Dromgoole, Louisville, Ky.

A drunken man entersd our office to-day and complained that he had been robbed of a watch and chain while lying drunk last night. He spoke of a prominent gentleman of our city as being the one who robbed him and wanted us to publish the same over his name. He said his home was in Paris We advised him to go home and sober up and stay that way as we were not going to publish any such stuff. He may have been robbed but not by the man he tried to charge it to. We also advised him to report to the officers, but he said he would not bother them.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to clense the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Mrs. Henry died at her home twelve miles east of McKinney last Sunday. She was an aged lady, beloved by all. Her husband was buried the Sunday before her own death. May the future of these departed ones be a wilderness of flowers and heavenly bliss. The mourning friends have our sympathy.

Presents in the most elegant form THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS JUICE —OF THE— FIGS OF CALIFORNIA

Combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming an agreeable and effective laxative to permanently cure Habitual Constipation, and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It is the most excellent remedy known to

CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY

When one is Bilious or Constipated —SO THAT— PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP, HEALTH and STRENGTH NATURALLY FOLLOW.

Every one is using it and all are delighted with it.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR SYRUP OF FIGS

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

MONEY!

For money and annual interest at 9 and 10 per cent. for thee, four and five years, see,

M. H. BYRNE.

[illegible] powder.

Interest due November 1, each year. D[illegible]tween England and Ger[illegible] limitation of their territo[illegible] by the vague and indefinite promises of pa[illegible]rica are proceeding rapidly. [illegible] fect to fulfill them; but go direct to M. H. [illegible] been no definite results as yet promise that which he cannot fulfill. [illegible] adhering firmly to its origina[illegible] b[illegible]s rates of any agent at McKinn[illegible]

OFFIC[illegible]

Sam Jones, in his sermon at Tyler, Tex., did not take for his guide the spirit and language of the Sermon on the Mount when he spoke as follows: "You little Tyler infidel, you little narrow-eyed fool, a fly can sit on your nose and paw you in one eye and kick you in the other."

That which we are we shall teach, not voluntarily but involuntarily.—Emerson.

Thy lot in life is seeking after thee, therefore be at rest from seeking after it. —Caliph Ali.

Let us never forget that God made home among the first things. Before commerce, laws, thrones, altars, even, there were men and women, husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, lovers and friends, hearthstones and homes.—G. R. Van de Water.

Gen. Robert A. Schneck, formerly minister to England, is reported to be dangerously ill with pneumonia at his residence in Washington, and his friends are very much concerned as to the result.

Do you know, I sometimes think it is cruel to take young Christians into the church and leave them without any instructions in regard to working for others and then upbraid them for not growing in grace? Take them into the harvest field; teach them the luxury of saving souls. Show them how to live for God.—D. L. Moody.

Good manners is the art of making those feel easy with whom we converse.—Dean Swift.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 2c.

Advice, however eagerly sought, if it does not coincide with a man's own opinion, seldom answers any other purpose than to put him out of humor with himself and to alienate his affections from the adviser.—George Canning.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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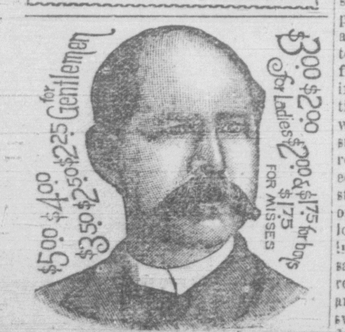
All Druggists sell it, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.



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HAS ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,
Including Balance Wheel on Brush, which increases even speed. This feature is peculiar to this make of Gin and is used on no other. They Run Easy, Gin Fast, Clean Seed Perfectly, Make Fine Samples. Will Not Choke or Break the Roll.
WANTED and ARE DELIVERED FREIGHT at any R. R. Station by Regular Steamboat or Local Agent now showing a falling off in receipts, Texas.
crease of 10 to 26 per cent. Feed Mills and Feed Mills SCALES.
above does not include damages done by insects, except in one report, and that was Montgomery competition. Justice

FLOGGING PIRATES.

HOW THEY ARE PUNISHED AT TONGKAH.

The Ceremony of Beheading the Orimi-nals.

The execution of the Maha Rajah pirates, which took place at Tongkah, was a very gruesome affair. The sentence was read in a space in front of the palace. About 200 of the principal inhabitants, Siamese and Chinese had assembled, and a large number of police—perhaps fifty Sikhs and 100 Siamese—surrounded the place. There were nine prisoners, two of whom were arrayed in white coats, which is the sign of condemnation to death, while the others were clothed only in sarongs. All of them were in heavy chains. The sentence, which, with other documents, took about twenty minutes to read, was that two of the prisoners should be beheaded. The seven were each to receive ninety strokes with the rattan—sixty on the spot and thirty at Bangkok—and to be imprisoned for life. On the reading of the sentence it was discovered that the white coat had been put on one of the wrong men, and one of the seven, on hearing himself thus condemned to die, came out from the rest and prayed for his life, at the same time saying that one of the others deserved death more than he. It was in vain, and the white coat was retained by the unfortunate supplicant.

The flogging then commenced. Stands had been erected where four men could be flogged at once—curious erections, consisting of two posts placed about eighteen feet apart, with two parellel bamboos running from the foot of the one to the top of the other, the culprits' heads being fastened between them by two bars across. On sitting down, a rope was fastened round each prisoner's waist, and tied to the post behind them; his arms and legs were then pulled out straight in front of him, his hands tied to the bamboos and his feet to the other post, he ropes being pulled so tight that his back was stretched like a drum. First, four men were flogged. The rattans used in the operation were about four feet long, and as each stroke fell the men shrieked with agony, and their backs gradually rose into a gory, swollen, shapeless mass. After administering thirty strokes, the floggers stopped for a rest of about a minute, and then gave the remaining thirty—the three other men who had still to be flogged, and the two who were to be beheaded, looking on all the time. When the four had been flogged, the other three were treated to the same dreadful punishment, after which they were allowed to crawl in among the crowd.

As they were all heavily ironed, there was chance of their escaping. On the flogging being over, the police closed up and marched with the two condemned prisoners to the place of execution, a field picturesquely situated at the foot of a sugar-loaf shaped hill, where a space about 250 yards in circumference had been roped off, round which a great crowd of people, principally Siamese and Chinese, had assembled. Inside this inclosure the police were stationed all round, at intervals of about three paces. At one part of it a shed had been erected for the commissioner and others. At another there was a small platform, on which were placed food and water for the prisoners; and there, after being sprinkled with water, large dishes of curry and rice were placed before them, of which they partook heartily. They then washed their feet, covered their heads, and prayed towards the setting sun. When they had finished, the executioners, after sprinkling themselves with water, proceeded to ask forgiveness of the prisoners for the deed about to be done, and on this being granted presented each prisoner with a flower. The executioners then partook of food. In the centre of the field two short stakes had been driven into the ground, and to these, when the executioners had finished their meal, the prisoners walked slowly out, without any one to guard them.

On arriving at the stakes they again prayed; then sat down with their backs towards the stakes, to which their arms were tied, after which an official walked out, blindfolded them with strips of linen, filled their ears with clay, and then retired with his assistants, leaving the condemned men alone in the middle of the field. About two minutes after, the executioners walked out armed with Japanese swords, and sat down some thirty paces beyond the prisoners. They sat thus for perhaps a minute, then they rose and advanced toward the doomed men, executing fantastic, dance-like figures, almost as if cautiously approaching an enemy, till they came within striking distance, when they raised their swords as if to strike, but instead of doing so turned round and retired to where they started from. After a short pause they started again in the same manner, but, on coming close, stooped down and looked fixedly for about ten seconds into the faces of the prisoners, who sat perfectly motionless, and then again retired. The third time they advanced, and, as in the first instance, raised their swords as if to strike, but instead of doing so they turned round and again retired.

Then they knelt down, and, bowing toward the commissioner, called out, in Siamese, that they awaited his order. On receiving the word, they advanced toward the prisoners more quickly than before, and, when within reach, after standing for a few seconds with their swords poised in the air, proceeded to cut their heads off. The head of the man who had begged for his life was taken off at three blows; but seven or eight were struck before the head of the other—an immensely powerful-looking man, with a thick, muscular neck—fell. The moment the first man's head fell, his executioner ran off to a temple close by to perform certain rites, the other executioner following as soon as his victim's head was off. The heads were thrown into kerosene tins, along with arsenic, to be sent to Trang, where the piracy for which the men were executed took place. The bodies were then cut down, and a Chinaman with an axe knocked off the heels from the lifeless limbs, so as to permit of the irons, which were welded on, being removed.

Mrs. Morton's Butler.

There is no better-appointed house in Washington than the Vice-President's, says the Atlanta Journal correspondent, and it is all because Mrs. Morton makes servants her fad. Such proper flunkies the capitol has never before seen.

On the box is a staid, pompous individual, whom Mrs. Morton brought over from London. He is a model already, and every other coachman is trying to copy his studied air of indifference, his pompous handling of the ribbons and, above all, his pyramidal mutton-chop whiskers.

He looks at least like a Secretary of [illegible] Minister from one of the great powers. Even more imposing than the coachman is the butler. Six feet two inches is he and of proportionate breadth. His trousers narrow towards the feet and wrinkle engagingly around the ankles.

His "westcut" would make Bean Brummel shed tears of envy, for it is of scarlet and black striped satin and without a wrinkle. But his manner! With feet drawn back and toeing a line, he looks down upon a sailor for Mrs. Morton's presence and announces in the same impartial tones:

"Mrs. Morton is not receiving today," or "Mrs. Morton will see you."

There is no appeal from the butler's court.

No Honor Among Thieves.

"There is talk of honor among thieves; it's all bosh, as their actions show," was the sententious remark of Inspector Byrnes the other day. The official who has had more to do with the famous and infamous among criminals than any man in America manifested no hesitancy in upsetting the old adage, whose sentiment has done not a little to throw a glamour over robbers and their deeds. He spoke with deliberation, as if he summed up his experience of years in those few words. The inspector also said that the maxim of self-preservation is the first law of nature found no contradiction as applied to thieves. They seem to nothing to save themselves from punishment, and betray their companions in crime without the slightest compunction of conscience. In many if not most instances these betrayal of companions in crime are made voluntarily, solely with the intent to secure a light penalty at the worst, with the chance of going scot free, and the study of the cases within the recollection of the present generation more than confirms the inspector's wide observation.

The records also show that criminals are not only ready to betray their comrades, but will even practice the game against those who have sought to help them. Their gratitude is also rarely all.—New York News.

Albert Edward and the Widow.

A story has been in circulation for some days to the effect that the Prince of Wales, who was very much smitten with a certain young American widow in London this summer, had instructed a leading Lankin house to forward to this woman's address in New York city each day a costly basket of flowers. The maximum figure was placed at $50 per day, and, as there was a minimum, the story went that $50 worth of flowers were each day delivered to the beautiful woman who had captivated the heir to the British throne.

It is a pretty enough story in its way, but it lacks the essential element of truth. At least, the firm alluded to deny all knowledge of such a commission, and the young woman who had been picked out by the various club men for such distinction denies positively that she is the recipient of any such courtesy from the Prince. As it is notorious that the Prince of Wales is in debt up to his eyes and ears, the story seems a trifle incredible.

An Offer Declined.

He came tip-toeing into the central police station at midnight the other night, and as the sergeant looked up with an inquiry in his eye the man stretched out his hands and said:

"Put 'em on!"

"What?"

"The bracelets."

"What for?"

"Because I am J. the R."

"What are you driving at?"

"I am Jack the Ripper. I have ripped all I care to. I now desire to surrender and be hung."

"Humph! I'd sooner believe you to be J. the L."

"What's that?"

"Jim, the Loafer."

"And you will not arrest me?"

"No, sir."

"Then I return to my ripping, and the consequences be upon your own head!"

"And he walked out as stiff as a ramrod and without one single wink of his eyes.—Detroit Free Press.

Notice to the "Males" to Walk Wooden.

The young men of this city will no doubt be greatly grieved to learn that our young ladies are secretly organizing a society which is to be conducted on this principle:

It shall be the duty of every member to ascertain the conduct of the opposite sex, and any member guilty of treating any young man the least addicted to dissipation with even common civility will be subject to dismissal from the organization. Any young man who has heretofore been in good standing in the estimation of the society, and shall commit any act unbecoming morality, shall be placed upon the black list, and not accorded any further courtesies or recognition by any member of the society.

Any member of the society who shall continue to display regard or affection to any black-listed male shall be dishonorably discharged and considered eternally disgraced by the organization.—Roanoke World.

Points for Smokers.

If you are a smoker, and don't own a cigar case, carry your cigars in your upper waistcoat pocket on the left, with the mouth end down. The constant motion of the right arm (presuming that you are right-handed) is sure to crush the tobacco or loosen the wrapper, if the cigar be on the right side, and the same result is more readily attained with the match end down. If you have to let a cigar go out, do not pull in the last puff, but blow it through the burning end. This expels the nicotine that would otherwise gather at the mouth, and prevents the cigar from having a rank taste. Indeed some smokers question whether a cigar is not improved by this method of reducing it to an "old soldier."

Christine Nilsson.

Christine Nilsson, says some one who recently met her walking in the Rue de la Paix, has grown positively obese. The once ideal Marguerite stalked ponderously along, stopping now and then to gaze into the shop windows, and when something specially attracted her attention she would stand with both hands on her hips, like a fish-wife in the Central markets. The back of the countess' neck looks like a man's, and the independent attitude, combined with a by no means elegant toilet, entirely dissipated the enthusiastic memories of one of the greatest primadonne of her day.

Can Be Extended.

A Philadelphia paper, under the head of "Electric Brevities," records the fact that "a boy three feet long" was shocked to death by an electric battery in a Pennsylvania town. When a man six feet long meets with an accident of the sort it will no doubt change the head to "Electric Links."

HENNESSY'S LAST FIGHT.

A Vivid Account of the Brave Pat's Encounter with the Cheyennes—How He Wielded His Winchester.

Quite direct runs the old trail southward from Arkansas City, Kas., to Oklahoma City. Along this trail the traveler's eager eye beholds a monument erected out of the native stone. Here lies the body of brave Pat Hennessy, who was murdered by the Cheyenne Indians in 1876. Many are the tales told of Pat and his many narrow escapes from the red devils of the plains. Of these it is not the purpose to speak at present, but to record his last great fight, where Pat proved himself a very Gatling-gun of death to his implacable foes. Pat is well remembered as an old-time Fort Sill freighter, and at the time of his tragical death was on his way from Caldwell, Kas., to the fort with six wagons and three trail wagons. With him were three men. One of these, a tenderfoot from Boston, had a great desire to kill an Indian. John Korison was his name. He little knew how soon he would get more killing than he wanted and undergo an experience seldom equaled in border tragedies.

One afternoon, shortly after they had gone into camp, they were attacked by a band of 300 or 400 Cheyenne braves with all the suddenness and terrible ferocity peculiar to Indian warfare. Hennessy saw them coming and instantly ordered the men to run for a canon just west of the trail. They misunderstood the direction, and instead of west took the trail north. The mistake hastened their doom. With wild yells of savage delight the Indians circled around the three men. Korison was left behind in the race. He saw Indians on every side. No chance of escape, death certain. His alarm was over. The tenderfoot was a man. With a rapidity that indicated a previous training he raised his Winchester and fired into the Indians with shots so quick they almost seemed one. Deadly shooting, too, for five painted warriors had gone down, their death cry ringing out and mingling with the dog-like snarls of several who were wounded. The Indians returned the fire and the three white men fell.

Old Pat saw the fight from his retreat in the rocks. His mind had undergone a great change in regard to the man from Boston, and as the savages rushed to scalp the three fallen men his own deadly Winchester came to his shoulder, the sights caught the dusky form of a big Indian just in the act of scalping Korison. The rifle hurled forth its messenger of death, and a red fiend sprang high into the air, then sank down still and dead. It was not that fiend of the plains, Black Bear, but another redskin, who, rushing onward to try for the scalp of Korison, met his own well-deserved fate from the sure aim of Pat. With yells of fury, the Indians left the three prostrate forms to attack their more formidable enemy, and from the belts of three bucks there dangled the scalps of three whites.

Hennessy was well prepared for defense—an immense rock behind, rocks at the side and in front also, which was the only point at which an attack could be made, and there over the rock gleamed with deadly menace his sixteen-shot Winchester. Swift now and hot the fight. Over 300 against one, but that one cool, determined and desperate—a host in himself. Into the advancing horde go rifle balls on errands of death, killing and wounding as they tear through the red ranks. With insane courage the savages rush up within ten yards of the rock. Pat no longer sights his gun; he rests it on a rock, cocks it with one hand and pulls the lever and trigger with the other, and point blank into the red devils he sends an almost continuous stream of leaden balls. They waver, break, retreat, but only for a moment.

The chief has been killed, but Black Bear takes command, waves aloft the scalp of Korison, points to the dead braves, calls for vengeance, and orders the fight to be renewed. This time the attack is made in front and at both sides. If they can scale the rocks at the sides Pat will be at their mercy. From the death-dealing point in front the good old Winchester again pours forth its terrible destruction, and at the loud command of Black Bear they surge around in front, face to face with their desperate foe. Pat's revolver, a self-cocker, does deadly work, fired into the yelling mass ten feet away, the last load gone, and again the Winchester, at close range, covers the ground with dead and dying. The red monsters are forced back from that death-vomiting rock, back from a single gun, back from one man, back from brave Pat Hennessy.

In a few moments the whole band would have fled, when suddenly the firing ceased. Pat's gun had become so dirty and hot by such constant firing that, horrible to relate, while attempting to put in a cartridge it stuck fast and could not be forced either in or out. The Indians supposed he was out of ammunition, and with savage yells rushed in to secure their prize. Pat met them with clubbed gun, and broken heads and bones were plenty as they came within sweep of his strong arms in the death struggle; but those behind still pressed on, and he was soon overpowered and secured. Infuriated at the loss of so many of their number, they took poor Pat, tore his scalp from his head, bound him to one of his own wagon wheels, emptied sacks of oats around him and set him on fire. Just as they commenced their devilish torture and dance around their victim they heard a shot echo from the distance. The alarm was raised that the soldiers were coming, and the stampede at once began. Picking up the wounded and some of the dead the Indians mounted their horses and scampered off.

There he was buried next day by some other freighters. The bodies of thirty dead Indians were also found.—*St. Louis Republican.*

What The British Soldier Eats.

The pay of a private soldier of a line infantry regiment—which is the smallest man's rate of pay—wish the army—is one shilling per d[illegible]tion to his pay he receiper control, ion of three-quarters of al justice eat and one pound of w[illegible]d. During peace everything el[illegible]e requires as food he has to purchase from his daily pay. When on active service he is well fed free of all charge.

There has been a great deal of nonsense talked and written of late about the insufficiency of the soldier's food. The fact is he gets plenty to eat, but he has to pay for much of it out of his own pocket. Examine any corps on parade, and the plump, ruddy appearance of the men will prove how well he is fed. In addition to the daily rations, which I have already described, every company mess purchases tea, sugar, milk, vegetables, etc., at a daily cost of about 3 1-2d. to each man. Most men also buy in their canteens beer, hot sausages, butter, jam, and other luxuries. In his recreation-room the soldier can be served at all hours with good tea, coffee, bread and butter, etc. The question for the government to consider is how much of the soldier's daily food is to be paid for by the state. —*Harper's Magazine.*

Theatrical Uniforms of British Soldiers.

The practice of clothing soldiers, by regiments, in one uniform dress was not introduced by Louis XIV. till 1665, and did not become general in our army for many years afterward. It is, however, curious to note, that for the hard marching and many bodily exercises which fall to the soldier's lot on active service, our army was more suitably dressed in the reigns of William III. and of Queen Anna than it has been generally this century. We have lately done something to improve our style of soldier's dress, but no man tied up as ours are in tightly fitting tunics can do a satisfactory day's work during war. We dress our sailors for the work they have to do, but we still cling to a theatrical style of garments for the soldier. There are, however, some difficulties attached to this question of dress in an army raised as ours is, on a system of voluntary enlistment. We must make the soldier's clothing acceptable to the men who have to wear it, and, strange to say, they like very tightly fitting coats and trousers, to swagger about in with their sweethearts. They like those ridiculous forage-caps stuck on the side of their heads, and which are no protection from either sun or rain. I suppose the house-maid "Jill" prefers her soldier "Jack" in this outlandish costume, for in no other way can I understand why the wearers should like such tawdry and uncomfortable finery. The change hoped for generally is that we should have two costumes—one, for active service and field manœuvres, of the color we use in India—it is a light tawny, resembling that of the hare—and fitting very easily everywhere, especially about the throat; the other, scarlet and very smart, and ornamented with braids and buttons as at present, to satisfy the young soldier and his "Mary Anne." In all our recent little wars we have used a special dress made for the occasion, and what we now want is to make that special dress the undress uniform of the army. Is there any one outside a lunatic asylum who would go on a walking tour, or shooting in the backwoods or the prairies, trussed and dressed as the British soldier is? This applies to all ranks, for I confess to a feeling that the dressed-up monkey on a barrel organ bears a strong resemblance to the British general in his meaningless cocked hat and feathers of the last century, and in his very expensive coat, besmeared before and behind with gold-lace.—*Harper's Magazine.*

HIS WEB BESIEGED BY A TOAD.

Persistent Attack and Courageous Defence—The Toad's Vegetable Ally.

A story copied into the *Sun* reminds me of a still more striking instance of the toad's indomitable pluck than anything I have ever seen in print, which was observed in my boyhood at the door of a farmhouse in Fairfax county, Va. The doorsteps were cut from the trunk of a large tree, and a large spider had spun a strong web in a cosey corner near the ground, between the rounding curve of the block and the side of the log house. The grass had been worn from a space four or five feet wide about the entrance to the dwelling, leaving exposed a patch of hard reddish soil. There were locust trees around the house, and bunches of plantain leaves grew rankly in the thin grass of the lawn.

It was late on a drowsy summer afternoon. The spider was basking in the sun waiting for flies, when a valorous young toad appeared on the scene, hopping directly toward the spider's citadel. As the enemy appeared in sight the spider seemed to swell in size and put on his war paint, for, whereas he was dull in color before, he now became all aglow with brilliant hues. The toad advanced boldly to the investment of the castle, halting for a second or two below, and leisurely surveying the field. When these observations had been taken, he leaped up half a dozen times in quick succession at the enemy, and then rapidly retreated to the nearest tuft of plaintain leaves, from which he nipped two or three pieces and swallowed them. Returning to the attack, the same series of operations were repeated many times, until the spider had spent all his venom, it is supposed, and the web was broken down and the brave defender was dead.

It was nearly dark before the combat closed. Nothing could exceed the courage of the defence unless it was the persistency of the attack. I would not venture to guess how many times the toad got a dose of virus from the spider, and can account for his resort to the plantain leaves only on the supposition that the courageous little warrior there found a sufficient antidote for the spider's poison. But throughout the whole of the lengthy contest it was the gamest assault on an intrenched enemy I ever witnessed. Besides this it afforded an example of pertinacity on the part of the despised toad which fully parallels the heroic quality of the spider, made familiar to us in youth by the story of the Bruce encouraged to renewed effort by the example of one of these little insects.

Grammar and Sentiment.

"A kiss is but a common noun," cried Sue;
"Yes, very common," artlessly cried Loo.
"Yet if 'tis common it is proper too!"
Cried Sal—a twinkle in her eye of blue.
"It can't be both!" said Mabel much perplexed;
And so they argued out the questioned vexed
To one thing each at last made up her mind—
A kiss was something hard to be declined.
—Lippincott's.

It's a Great Industry.

Superintendent of the Census Porter recently received a letter suggesting that statistics be gathered relative to the chewing-gum habit. A visitor at one of the uptown hotels last week is the proprietor of a chewing-gum factory, which is one of the smallest and least important in the country, he said:

"Thus far this year we have made and sold $400,000 worth of the stuff. We employ 150 men and girls, and we ship to jobbing houses in every large city in the country. There are in the United States alone fully a dozen large factories, employing as many people as we do, and in most cases more. The annual output of these factories will average $450,000 per year, making a total production of more than $5,000,000, and there are enough smaller confectionery establishments to increase the annual production to at least $6,000,000."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Turning Taverns Into School-Houses.

The scheme of the Hungarian government, already in operation, for buying up taverns throughout the country and turning them into school-houses will be watched with interest in all countries. Of course it comprehends certain paternal measures which could be practiced only in monarchical countries, but it is a bold and interesting experiment in social science, none the less. The government evidently buys up the places for a valuation fixed by a commission and then suppresses them. —*Boston Journal.*

Farming in Kansas.

A speaker on the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved that farming pays in Kansas," had just taken the floor at the meeting of a debating society out in western Kansas, when a fellow on the negative side opened the stove-door and shoveled in three or four pecks of corn.

Seaweed-Eaters.

China and Japan are pre-eminently the seaweed-eating nations of the world. Among no other peoples are marine algæ, or seaweeds, so extensively devoured and relished as food substances.

The only Territorial delegate in Congress was born in his own Territory is Antonio Joseph, of New Mexico.

THE VOYAGE OF LIFE.

Life is beset by evils and changes on every side. From birth to manhood and from manhood until old age eternal vigilance is the price of good health. There is one remedy that has saved many a rickety, headaching, blood poisoned, dyspeptic mortal to a life of usefulness and robust health. It is known as Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla and it is a Sarsaparilla that is a Sarsaparilla. Not a thousand doses of molasses and water for a dollar, but a concentrated essence of the best virtues of sarsaparilla and other alterative herbs. It heals, it cures where other sarsaparilla and blood remedies have no more effect than so much stagnant water. If your system craves an alterative, if you value life you do yourself a great injustice if you fail to try this excellent remedy. Demand it of your druggist and take no other.—Sidney Times.

A bear never knows until he is muzzled how many people there are in the world who are not afraid of bears.

In the enthusiasm of landing the first fish how easy it seems to catch enough fish to supply the whole neighborhood.

Mother earth is beginning to plush in anticipation of the time when people will find the strawberry mark on her bosom.

When you know a successful man you also know of some little weakness that keeps him from succeeding a great deal better.

When a good woman marries a mean man the angels weep for the sufferings of the woman, and the devil weeps for the loss of the man.

When you find a small boy who likes to be washed behind his ears you have found the material out of which husbands are made foo strong minded women.

The first time a man is praised for a thing he did not do he feels ashamed, but the second time he is praised he begins to feel that maybe he did do it after all.

I have looked over the list of ingredients in Bull's Sarsaparilla and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a safe compound that promises well in diseases to which it is applicable.—L. Y. Yandell, M. D.

A man likes to think that though he is hard at work, he is really sick enough to be at home in bed.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The promises that are made without hesitation are most apt to be broken without shame.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Things might always be worse, but they have to get worse before a man believes it.

Old smokers prefer "Tansill's Punch."

When a man gets angry let him say all he feels. The man who can storm around and let out the anger in him is soonest in a good humor again.

The Only Guaranteed Cure
for all blood taints and humors, pimples, blotches, eruptions and skin diseases of every name and nature, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A certificate of permanence from a responsible business house warrants it to benefit or cure, or money refunded.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

When a man is a failure as a retailer, he talks a good deal about engaging in the business at wholesale.

Get the Best! Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers are the best. They taste good. They are safe. They are sure.

The man with a complaint thinks of everything else but that others tire of hearing of his complaint.

Man's life means tender teens, teachable twenties, tireless thirties, fiery forties, forceful fifties, serious sixties, sacred seventies, aching eighties, shortening breath, death, the sod, God!—Joseph Cook.

Celery has the appearance of having been struck by lightning. The weather bureau is responible.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

In the Congressional report upon the admission of Wyoming, many facts were given going to show her as richer in resources than any of her sisters, and no territory ever applied for statehood so thoroughly qualified. This report shows the capital, CHEYENNE, to be one of the wealthiest cities of her size in the world, as she is the most favored and prosperous. The Union Pacific Railway is now constructing shops there, to cost $6,000,000 and employ 10,000 men. This fact, coupled with the early admission of the State, is causing a rush to CHEYENNE, but her realty is still low. We have the best residence property in the city, and offer liberal inducements to those who will build dwellings to supply the immediate demand, and which will net twenty-five per cent. To induce a quick respose, we will, on a limited number of blocks, take two-fifths in clear lands or chattels, a small cash payment, balance in one, two and three years. Call at our Cheyenne office, or address Interior Land and Inimigration Company, Department B, Denver, Colorado.

A writer on German cookery says sauer krout is an acquired taste. Very true; so is tripe.

Caught the Golden Egg.

[Fairview (Kan.) Enterprise, March 13.]

Fifteen thousand dollars falls to two of Fairview's citizens. Ticket No. 64855 in The Louisiana State Lottery drawing on February 11 captures the above amount. John S. Betts and L. G. Michener are joint owners in the lucky prize. J. S. Betts of the firm of Betts Bros., grain dealers, is one of our prominent business men and L. G. Michener is the popular agent in this city for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R'y. The money was promptly paid to the parties in less than ten days through the Fairview State Bank. The Louisiana State Lottery is recognized as being honorable and prompt in all its dealings. The fortunate holders of tickets may rest assured that whatever sum their tickets call for whether large or small will be promptly forwarded to them. The immense sums of money being scattered by The Louisiana State Lottery Company yearly all over the country is evidence of its trustworthiness.

Elections and marriages are just alike. There is nothing the candidate will not promise beforehand.

Superior to Either.

SATILLO, Hopkins Co., Tex.—To the News: Pa just received his first copy of the Dallas Weekly News yesterday and I am glad to know that our state can afford a paper equal to anything in the Union. We have been taking the New York World and the Atlanta Constitution, but I think the News superior to either.

May a long and increasing success be the lot of THE NEWS.

JOHNNIE HATCHEL.

After Trying Several Others.

FERRIS, Tex., March 17, 1890.—Messrs. A. H. Belo & Co., Dallas, Texas: Mr. J. E. Kirkpatrick renews his allegiance to the News after resting a year and trying several other papers. He says he cannot afford to do without the best paper in the Southwest, and advises others to follow suit.
J. C. MALLOY.

In addition to the offer of the celebrated picture entitled "The Russian Wedding Feast," with their excellent paper, the publishers of the Dallas Weekly News are also offering to subscribers during the months of March and April, 1890, a half-pound package of Peerless cotton seed, a most excellent article.

Things hostile make a man brighter, and things friendly make him contented and dull.

The Throat.

"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

The smallness of the thing fought over does not affect the size of the fight.

"Don't Give Up the Ship!"

Don't surrender, although the fight be long and bitter, and results thus far but dismal failures. Old Bad Blood may yet be conquered and disease be driven from the citadel of life. You have not used the proper remedy, or long ago you would have felt a change. You have tried this and that; a hundred bottles of this specific and fifty bottles of that sarsaparilla, and feel you might as well have used so much rain water for all the good effect they had. Why have you not tried B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) made in Atlanta, Ga? Because it is advertised so conspicuously as other remedies? Well, that's a poor reason. The best humbugs can afford the largest advertisements. As for B. B. B., try it, and if six bottles don't do you more good than all the other blood medicines you have ever taken, call it a humbug, a name that has never yet been applied to it by any one.

Walter Bridges, Athens, Tenn., writes: "For six years I had been afflicted with running sores and an enlargement of the bone in my leg. I tried everything I heard of without any permanent benefit until Botanic Blood Balm was recommended to me. After using six bottles the sores healed, and I am now in better health than I have ever been. I send this testimonial unsolicited, because I want others to be benefitted."

How soon chickens forget the worm they were fighting over when the hawk appears.

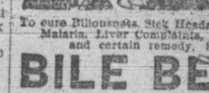
NERVE-PAINS.
St. Jacobs Oil Cures Neuralgia Neuralgia Neuralgia

Salt Point, N. Y., April 16, 1889.
I suffered six weeks with neuralgia in the head. A bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured me; no return of pain in three years. Have sold it to my friends and have yet to hear of a single case it did not relieve or permanently cure.
G. JAY TOMPKINS, Druggist.

Green Island, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1889.
I suffered with neuralgia in the head. I found instant relief from the application of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me.
E. P. BELLINGER, Chief of Police.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Price 25 Cents;
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

DR. OWEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY.
PATENTED AUG. 18, 1857, IMPROVED JULY 30, 1889.
DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC GALVANIC BODY AND SUSPENSORY cure All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, Sciatica, Nervous Debility, Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Weakness, Impotency, Body, Disease caused by Indiscretion, Youthful Errors, Married or elderly Men. SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRY A PAIR OF ELECTRIC INSOLES at my risk. DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. Also an Electric Truss and Belt Combined. Send 6c. postage for rare litho'd book, 224 pages, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper.
OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
503 North Broadway ST. LOUIS.
626 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.



To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S
BILE BEANS
Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the vial). They are the most convenient; suit all ages. Price of either size, 25 cents per bottle.
KISSING at 7, 12, 70c. Photo-gravure panel size of this picture for 4 cents (coppers or stamps).
J. F. SMITH & CO.,
Makers of "Bile Beans." St. Louis, Mo.

YOUR BABY
Will love to take GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is as pleasant to take as Lemon Syrup. Children cry for it. Never fails to cure. Chills once broken do not return. Costs you only half price of other Tonics. No purgative needed. Contains no Poison.
Sold by all Druggists. WARNER-MILLER CO.

MOTHERS' FRIEND
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.
BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TAR-OID
A new method of compounding Tar
CURE FOR PILES, SALT RHEUM
and all Skin Diseases. Send 3 Stamps for Pamphlet with Testimonials. Sold by Druggists and A. C. OIDY, 70 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Ely's Cream Balm
GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE FOR
COLD IN HEAD,
CURES
CATARRH.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St. N. Y.

Hill's Business College
Held seven diplomas and two gold medals from Dallas and San Antonio Fairs. The colleges, at the Dallas Fair of 1889, received five and only premiums competed for by business Colleges. Write for 64-page illustrated catalogue and Journal before deciding to go anywhere. Address R. H. HILL, Prest., Waco or Dallas, Texas.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.
CATARRH
It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

So confident are the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy in their ability to cure Chronic Catarrh in the Head, no matter how bad or of how long standing, that they offer, in good faith, the above reward, for a case which they cannot cure.

SYMP